WICHITA, KANSAS: TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1900,

Of the Governorship Made to the Democrats

IF THE BARGAIN STRUCK

At a loint Conference at Louisville Prevails.

MOST ABJECT SURRENDER

Of Everything and Then Some, -- But It Remains to be Ratifled -- The Legislature at London.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.-If the agree-

ment drawn up tonight at the conference

and carried out, the strife which has rent death of Governor Goebel. Kentucky from end to end fer the past arrangements were immediately made to o'clock when the conferees separated, ary, 1900, his death being caused by as-The Democrats gained nearly every point they contended for and the Republican as to the title of William Goebel and J. shall stand adjourned until Thursday, C. W. Beckham to the offices of governor February 8, 1990." and lieutenant governor, respectively, the general assembly shall pass a resolution in joint assembly validating the acts on that subject since the legislature has been prevented by troops from holding its regullar sessions at Frankfort. As soon as the to Governor Taylor and his associates said: from prosecution for treason, usurpation .- The tariff on news paper is practically of office or contempt of court for what has been done since the shooting of Goebel. These matters are to be held in abeynace until next Monday. The Republican legislature is to be withdrawn from Lonon immediately and no fillbustering or attempts of that character are to be resorted to by the Republicans to obstruct the carrying out of this agreement in the bill that went into effect in 1890; therelag stature. The Democrats suggested fore there has been no change in the tarthat in view of the great crowd expected iff which could have contributed to the in Frankfort during the Goebel funeral recent advance. Duty on news paper drawn. The Republicaus asked that an but 3-19 of 1 cent a pound, or \$5 a ton. adequate guard be left to protect Gov- As 2 cents a pound is the present price of ernor Taylor and his associates. It was the bulk of news paper used in this counthe decision as to how many troops should be left to prevent a clash as a result of the Go-bell funeral, the Depublicans to duties on other many factors. begin at once the withdrawal of troops whether iron, steel, cotton or silk. The from Prankfort. It was agreed that the fact is that the duty has always been low board of election commissioners, sitting as on paper and that the paper makers most at Frankfort without molestation. The duty on wood pulp is fixed in the the Democrats agreeing that no summary present tariff at 1-12 of 1 cent a pound, arrien be taken on these contests and that or \$1.67 a ton. The duty upon the normal evidence and argument. The Republicans low rate of duty. In former days when asked that some provision for a repeal or revenue tariff was in existence, there modification of the Gorbe law be included was scarcely any duty less than 25 per a the agreement. The Democrats agreed | cent ad valorem. The simple fact is that that to two leading Republicans and two the price of paper has advanced the same

tainty now remaining in the situation. Domograts and the attitude of Governor

sentiment here is that you are wrong in doubt but that it can be convened if you

not so much from anything that was done by either side as from the countless stories and rumors that were spread broad-

Early in the morning it was positively Edison is Seriously III.

Akton, O. Feb. 2.—Though A. Edison have had the highest possible assurance that Governor Taylor would take such netion, and that the next session of the legislature would be held in Frankfort in the capitol building tomorrow morning.

Figure Is Seriously III.

Figure Is Seriously III.

Akton, O. Feb. 2.—Though A. Edison to quite seriously III in this city. The great inventor had been attending the function, and that the next session of the capitol building tomorrow morning.

Figure Is Seriously III.

Akton, O. Feb. 2.—Though A. Edison to quite seriously III in this city. The great inventor had been attending the function of the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for suppose that the salies was affect to suppose the salies at the figure of the second of the control of the west and novel in order to aveid for suppose that the salies between the first that his advance would necessarily be also to suppose the salies of wagons. Sir William Green points. thighs that General Buller with the local transfer to the west and novel in order to aveid for suppose that the salies are the first suppose that the salies are the salies and novel in order to aveid for suppose that the salies are the salies and novel in order to aveid for suppose that the salies are the salies of the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for suppose the salies are the salies and novel in order to aveid for the west and novel in order to aveid for suppose the salies are the salies and novel in order to aveid for suppose the salies are the salies and novel in order to aveid for suppose the salies are the salies and novel in order ed by a few Republicans that the legis-

Governor Taylor late in the day, however, altered the situation entirely by declaring to a correspondent of the Associated Press that no order had been issued revoking the meeting at London and that it would proceed as originally intended by him. He denied in the most emphatic manner that there had been any intention of lite Republican party to abandon the London session.

London, Ky., Feb. 5.-There was no display of animosity among the citizens of London when it became a certainty today that the legislature was to convene here. There is but one Democratic member here Senator Hayes from Jefferson county, and he is of the anti-Goebel following Altogether twenty-seven representatives and nine senators have arrived. The company of militia from Barboursville stood at attention before the Laurel county seminary building, the London home of the legislature, when the mem-bers walked past from the railroad station to the hotels. The presence of the soldiers did not provoke any comment, but was plantily accepted as a part of the regular legislative program. The town has been filled with mountaineers all day, partly owing to the fact that the Laurel ounty circuit court began its winter term today, butmore especially that "court day" is the regular day for the mountain. eers to come to town to swap horses and

make purchases. The Republican members of the senate and house held separate and secret cau-cuses tonight in the circuitt court room, the senators occupying one side of the room and the representative sthe other, of the representatives of the Republican The caucutes occupied out a short time. and Democratic administrations held at Both caucuses appointed committees to

The following resolution of respect will two weeks will be ended. The agreement be submitted by both houses at the openwas reached shortly after midnight and ing session of the legislature tomorrow: arrangements were immediately made to "Whereas, Sensior William E. Goebel, have it drawn up and sgned. This was an honored member of the senate of Kenslow work, however, and it was after I tucky, died on the third day of Febru-

"Resolved, bythe senate of Kentucky, representatives Lieutemant Governor Mar-shall, General Dan Lindday and Attorney crime which caused his death, believing David Parieigh, gave assumness that the that assassination is an utterly indefenagreement would be accepted by Governor sible and cowardly and helinous offense Taylor tomorrow. The agreement pro- against the laws of God and man. That vides that in order to leave no question in honor of our late colleague, the senate

> MAN WHO HAS PAPER TO SELL Undertakes to Explain Why News

Paper Is So High. New York, Feb 5.—Mr. Hugh J. Chis holm, the president of a company which legislature does this, Beckham's title to is one of the largest manufacturers of the office of governor is not to be quest paper in the world, was asked to expinin tioned. The Democrate grant immunity the recent rise in the price of paper. He

the same as it has been for twenty or twenty-five years, during which period the price of paper has gone steadily downward up to within six months, when prices began to advance. The tariff on paper and pulp under the Dingley bill that went into effect in 1897, was practieally the same as that under the Wilson have been satisfied that it should be low. leading Democrats should be left the mat-ter of suggesting changes in the Goebel last year, in response to the economic The acceptance of this agreement by the erated in the case of articles admitted

principals is the only element of uncer- into this country free, as well as in the tainty now remaining in the situation. case of protected articles. For example, Naturally there was no objection from the the price of sulphur, on which there is no making, has increased greatly; also of How accurately the Republican con- rags and many similar varieties of paper feree represents Governor Taylor, or how stock which are imported and which come necessary the latter's acquiescence is nec- in free. The price of paper, moreover, upon tought, can only be determined by much as it has in the United States, the evenis of the next 24 hours. It is and news paper is today selling at much probable that the Republican policy was higher prices in Lenden, Pris and other European cities than it is in the United South African war has created an unwonted demand for paper, which the English mills have been quite unable to meet, and since there is no surplus from preventing the legislature from mosting any other country to relieve it there has further discussion the debate was adand that you should submit the disputed been almost a paper familie. There was questions to the civil courts. Federal asquestions to the civil course. Federal as-sistance cannot be given you on your re-sistance cannot be given you on your re-production of pulp, and since both France session or can be convened. There is no and England are dependent almost wholly upon Scandanavia for their phip supply, the production of paper is necessartf any violence occurs you shall be the ily curtailed at the same time that the aggressor. You will by foreible resist- demand was increasing. It would exallemate all who formerly sympaance alienate all who formerly sympa-price of paper advanced in the United speeches against him sonly resenting thirsd with your cause. No agaistance. States simply on the strength of condi-tion of the Harcourt declared that Chumber

Answer. W. J. DEROE."

Frankfort, K., Feb. 5.—Governor Taylor tonight made a distinct and positive offer to submit the merits of his claim to the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky to any three fair-minded men in the world, these three men to be selected by the United States supreme court. He will allow States supreme court. He will allow for all kinds of paper are being met. It This expression was understood to be a them to arbitrate the case and will abide it the most heart and the state of our manufactories was the paper alone that has gone protest by Mr. Chamberlain against some day wis quiet at Posicion. These was to be a protest by Mr. Chamberlain against some day wis quiet at Posicion was understood to be a when the British artillery opened. The growth is the worlder of mankind. In full American, reviewing the whole situation of the state of our manufactories was the paper alone that has gone protest by Mr. Chamberlain against some day wis quiet at Posicion was understood to be a when the British artillery opened. The growth is the worlder of mankind. In full American, reviewing the whole situation of the state of our manufactories was the paper alone that has gone protest by Mr. Chamberlain against some day wis quiet at Posicion of the state of our manufactories was the paper alone that has gone protest by Mr. Chamberlain against some day wis quiet at Posicion of the state of our manufactories was the worlder of mankind. In full American, reviewing the whole situation of the state of our manufactories was the paper alone that has gone pa by their decision. This announcement up in price, but paper of every variety, thing like a breach of the jealously guard- no cannonading by the Eritish guns. The was made to a correspondent of the As- In wrapping and book papers, the ad- ed servery of the cabinet councile.

Socialed Press at 8 o'clock tonight in his vance has been tren more marked than Mrs. Chamberlain's speech, more care- tack and could be seen in larger numbers, the manuscript of the manus office in the executive building. The de- in news paper Could any one expect that ful and sel-retained than is customary drying their blankets and working to claration made by Governor Taylor re- the price of paper would stand still while with him, disarmed criticism by its tene etrengthen and add to their defensive garding arbitration was at once wired by all the materials which enter into the of perfect candor. The house was most works. The Beers around Pergieter's the Associated Press correspondent to construction and maintenance of the impressed by his cold as citiless recting second intent on watching every move-lieutenant Governor Marshall and At-Lieutenant Governor Marshall and Atmills have increased in value and when of the only possesse secret. Altegether riding or walking along their works in
torney W. Fairleigh, Republican members the paper manufacturers has to pay more government could accept. Altegether riding or walking along their works in
torney W. Fairleigh, Republican members of them spoing of the political conference held tonight at for all the ingredients and for mill sup- his speech is regarded as eminently admit scribe the political situation as it existed duct? Even the cost of getting out his BULLER'S MOVEMENTS GUESSED AT today in Frankfort. This condition arose pulp wood is affected by the industrial

the labor employed in cutting the tim-

ber. The general level of wages in paper

the United States than in any other

Will Never be Repeated, Announces Chamberlain.

HE MAKES A CANDOR PLAY

Blow Preparing on Orange River--Guessing at Buller.

London, Feb. 5 .- In the house of commons today, replying to a question the secretary of the state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, admitted that a critical stage of the war had been reached and that the situation was undoubtedly serious, though, he added, he did not be-lieve the country was in danger. If the preparation for war had been insufficient, he said, it was wholly due to the fact that the government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it. Mr. Chamberlain furthed declared that the war was just, necessary and righteous. He regretted the Galt House in this city is accepted draft resolutions of respect upon the because, he said, it would throw doubt the proposed amendment to the address, upon the unitedness of the of the king-

> "We have suffered checks," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and have made mistakes. am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the government bear the brunt until the time comes, when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to the apportioned between the system and those administering it. In the meantime blame us. What is now epair mistakes. You say we have sent oo few troops, but we are pouring them would have his fil." into South Africa. In a few weeks we mounted Boera.

"Meanwhile the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to make. There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the colonies, if we think it necessary to success. that this war, under new conditions, in ing his present objective, his force will a new country, with new arms against a people whose tenacity Mid courage are admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger Mr. Wilkinson says; "There is now a

been called upon to meet. settlement. Speaking for the government, advance northward, to begin as soon as there will be no second Majuba. Never Lord Roberts sees his way to order the again shall the Boers erect in the heart ceed disagrectio nand race animosity. Never again shall they be able to endan- divisions and a cavalry division, withger the paramountey of Great Britain. an inferior race."

declared the war was due to a reversal of ther addition that might ultimately be the policy laid down bythe government in utilized."

he refers were consulted by the colonial

The Liberal statesman parried the ques-

inequitious war of aggression, entirely unamendment declaring that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. Mr. Dillon, continuing, said that the military # putation of England was irreparably ruined, be free, and that no amount of brute force could ever diminish their claim since the Jameson raid, he had had no MYSTERY IN CAPE COLONY communication with Mr. Rhodes or coll-

inflike any extraordinary interest in the the war to a speedy finish. parliamentary debate. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who has only just recovered from a severe attack of influenza, was not in his best form, and his speach falled to impress the public. Mr. Chamberiain, graver than usual, sat very calmly while Harcourt quoted his former

plies including sulphur and cost and and as likely to strengthen the position also for the transportation of his pro- of the government as well as his own.

distinguished career gives weight to his of cannon smoke disclose the position of pinion, thight fast General Buller with the Boer guns beenlanding Ladysmith.

save that the war office reaffirmed formally to newspaper inquirers at a late bour that it could not confirm the reported advance. There the Natal situa-

INTEREST CENTERS ABOUT FRENCH It is from the western field that more definite statements come. Large operations are apparently about to begin. General French, who has now returned to Rensburg from his conference with Lord Roberts, has sent what is described as an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norvalspont. This is where the railway, before it was destroyed, crossed the Orange river and connected with the Free State trunk line to Bloemfontein Norvalspont is nineteen miles north of Coles burg and twenty-five miles from General French's headquarters at Rensberg. The Boers at Colesburg have been in danged of being surrounded by the largely reinforced and extending lines of the British, An occupation of Norvalsport in force would presumably render Colesberg un-The Boers are showing great activity in Nauwpoort and Colesberg dis-tricts. Many of the guns hitherto facing Lord Methuen are believed to have gone to Norvalspont. The British, therefore, may find formidable bodies of Boers

The war office announces that fifteen transports will be dispatched between today and Monday with 13,000 troops. Sir Alfred Milner, in a letter written three weeks ago to the former lord mayor of Belfast, said the war would last three or four months longer. The censorship seems to have completely shut down the dispatch from that point appears in this morning's papers and nothing has been allowed to issue since Sunday evening. A dispatch to the Times from Queens-

town, Cape Colony, dated Monday, says: "General Brabant, while addressing one of the regiments of the colonial division on parade yesterday, said they were leaving the next morning for the front, not to return, he hoped, until the task entrusted to him b yLord Roberts had been successfully accomplished. He could not disclose the plan of operations, but urgent is to redress those cheeks and to if his intentions were carried out the greatest glutton of fighting among them

"TIDE BEGINNING TO TURN" will have 200,000 men there. We will have London, Feb. 6.—Spencer Wilkinson, in as many mounted men as there are the Morning Post, says: "The tide is beginning to turn. In the western theatre of the war it looks as though General French had been reinforced, perhaps by General Chermsides' brigade. This will be the beginning of a systematic direction of the campaign. When General I must go further than this and admit French has disposed of the enemy formbe available for other operations,"

Detailing possible operations of Gener als French, Kelly-Kenny and aGtacre, cheme than any the government has yet prospect that in two or three weeks the British forces will be holding the passes "It would be premature," continued the of the Orange river, repairing the bridges colonial secretary, "to talk of terms of and collecting all the requisites for the movement. There are now more than of South Africa a citadel whence to pro- enough troops between the coast and the Orange river to form three infantry out counting either the colonfal mounted values the soldlers should be with- valued at not above 2 cents a pound is an Englishman as though he belonged to can be used to relieve regular battallons n the lines of communication. Lord Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, Methuen's three brigades make a fur-

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds to urge that the men consulted in regard to the the government to make every precaution situation in South Africa were the au-against emergencies at home, and partic-thors of the raid and the Helets of Hark ularly to put the volunteers and all avail-Lane.

Here Mr. Chamberlain interjected: tion for service if needed. He recommends re-arming volunteer batteries of office and that no other persons were con- of the available forces rather than hasty endeavors to recruit untrained men,

LADYSMITH'S HOPES HIGH New York, Feb. 5 - London today was and that they were in good spirits, ready hopeful than on the eve of General Bul-Mr. Leonard Couriney, Unionist, said ler's previous engagements. The British he did not wonder that Mr. Chamber- force on the Tugela has been reinforced isin displayed such energy and debating with men and guns, but General Joubert power, as he had to vindicate not only and his 19:000 men can call in no new The coming historian will date a new era the nation and the government, but him- regiments, for the Boers have need of all from the Spanish war end the changes self. "This is Mr. Chamberlain's war." their men to defend the borders of the immediately growing out of it. A govern-suld Mr. Couriney, "and if anybody else Free State. It was just one week ago ment less henorable and less scrupulous their men to defend the borders of the Immediately growing out of it. A governhad been in the calonial office there would today that General Buller announced that would have retained the power whotch

No news at all has been received from tical affairs in South Africa, either direct or indirect. Mr. Courney explained that the names operating in Cape Colony and the armies operating in Cape Colony and the armies operating in Cape Colony and the names operation of the names operating in Cape Colony and the names operating in Cape Colony and the names operation of general idea is that they are preparing diffy." some Napoleonic campaign and will bring

THREE DISPATCHES LEAR THEOUGH dated Friday, Saturday and Suaday, are single brief break, has been stendily published in London this morning. Ladyshith was resumed, messages page. us to a position of manufacturing superspeeches against him, only resenting it ing freely; the Boars were busy shelling the town and burial parties of Beers were We first made good our second declaration

through their glasses. The eventy have certainly made a number of additional positions for cannon and for the defence of Lendon, Feb. 5 (8 c. m.).—Military the passage of the Tugela at Patgietor's opinion in London continues to assume. Drift. Stabiling upon Mount Alice, or the from very slender materials, that Gen-lower ridges of the rugged Swarzkep, ber. The general level of wages in paper mills is higher at this time than it has been for twenty-five years, and higher in cral. Sir William Henry Green, whose tance of tweive miles. To the north puffs

To the Hemp Ports are Vessels From Manila,

PACIFICATION EASY THERE

People Glad to be Rid of Insurgents' Oppression.

Manila, Feb 5 (3:55 p. m.).-Brigadied

General Kobbe's expedition in islands of Luzon, Leyte and Sumar has cupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments, This has placed on the market 189,000 bales of hemp. A thousand insurgents armed with rifles and over 5,000 armed with wooden swords bows and arrows, were encountered dur ing the entire trip. The troops killed 75 natives, 11 of whim had rifles. The others were villagers armed with wooden swords. The American loss was one correspondents at Spearman's Camp. No man killed and nine men wounded. The Americans captured \$5,000 in gold, the enemy's money, and forty muzzle-loading brans cannon. At Calbagog and Samar Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains. At Cathalogan, Lukban, the Tagalog general fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills enciroling the town for two hours. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire for several hours. Thirty stone and sixty other houses, half the business portion of the place, were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading. The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-thing regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town, where Lubkan was heading in hopes of escaping. Lukban, by taxing the natives, hus accumulated \$100,000 in gold. His capture is probable. At Takloban, Island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing noncombatants were killed, including three women. At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy was found entrenched, and resisted. Lieutenant Johnston and twelve scouts of the Forty-third regiment drove out 150 of the enemy and captured the

The insurgents in these towns were nostly Visayans who had been impressed into the service of the Tagalog leaders from Lazon. The Visayans appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagalog chiefs Never again shall they be able to treat troops or five milltin battallons which they perceived we are much more powerful than the Tagalogs and intend to maintain garrisons in order to open the islands to commerce it is believed the rebel party will lose its popularity. The Americans are gladly accepted by the nhabitants, who are daily returning to the towns. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these ports.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN Postmaster General Smith at the own richness when once brought under to the United States the right to con-

in short, the organization and equipment | Postmaster General Smith before the they give us a footbook in the Orient and other features in the Clastic Union League club of Philedelphia was constitute a commercial and naval been treaty are retained. This is notably true the first piece of Republican campaign at the very vestibule of China for a cumillustrature of the year. The speech was mercial opportunity and expansion which lute neutrality of any count, and the senot carefully prepared, and a masterly permitted to receive a few words of news effort. It detailed the reasons most from South Africa. They stated that clearly why expansion should be the General Buller was advancing to the re- American policy. It was semi-official; lief of Ladysmith; that the garrison is therefore interesting to a high degree. the beleagured town could hear his gunz. The keynote of the speech was Mr. Smith's declaration that the United States to repel an assault or co-operate with the had nearly arrived at industrial perfection receiving forces. While anxiety is again and therefore the time had come when becoming intense, the feeling is now more | we should try to win the commercial

supremucy of the sens. Mr. Smith prefaced his speech with this declaration: "The United States has reached a turning point in its history have been no war." At this point Mr. his would be in Ladysmith in a week. He events gave it over Cuba, but in our case thamberiain interposed, reiterating that, has not kept his word. and the will of the Cuban people will be decisive. That surely meets the moral that this involves, or we must find broad-

> Then plunging into a discussion of the industrial greatness and achievements of the country, the speaker said: The Despatches from Spearman's Camp. American policy, which, with only a sued during forty years since Abraham Friday heliographic communication with Lincoln herame president, has brought new which is unrivated and unapproached. \$5.700,000,000; in 1650 it was planty \$55,000. In arrending the away of our flow and factures of the United States just about from the darkness and oppression in they were two and a half times as great shall give them enlightenment and free. but after some discussion it was decided equalled those of Great Britain; in 1899 as the total volume of British manu-Seltain, Germany and France put to-gether. Within forty years, the United finise has gained ever bot, wo, chesto in mane and uplifting rule." wealth, while Great Britain, France and Germany together have gained less than \$50,000,000,000. Our present armual gain is about 2,000,000,000, and every working day one the United States over \$5,000,000 Sector off than it was the day before.

> > more than it buys; elempietely independ-

The Wichita Daily Engle.

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; cold; variable wind IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Compromise in Kentucky Chamberlain Declares Himself Grand Rush to the Hemp Ports Canal Treaty With England

2. Kingfisher's Road-Building Beath of Major Tatum General Wood's Work in Cuba

3. Wichita Livestock Markets Review of the Grain Markets Wall Street Stock Circular

5. At the Court Yesterday Burton Car Works Leased

6. Ed Turner Dies in Mexico Letter From Victor Murdock Supposed Old Metal Thieves

8, Horgan's Win With Expansion

Early Congressional Conventions ent in resources and wholly saif-sustainent in resources and wholly self-sustainthe state department oday by Secreary
ing. He declared that we are great both Hay and Lord Pauncefots. Though the on land and sea, and that our agriculture the enemy evacuated the towns, the and manufactures work together for the common welfare. "It remains to be seen , he said, "whether this great landed and manufacturing nation shall constuct Ats that is expected to be, forthe United

no need to engage in stills certificial riv-alry with the object of commercial oppor-tunity. We have made an opportunity larger than all these by country the open. Mr. Smith carried the freshly signed United States a commercial opportunity demonstrate has great value which is incalculable. It provides one of Secretary Hay declined to make public value of the Philippines themselves. I known of this convention is that Union Club, Philadelphia. the peaceful sway of good government struct the Nicaraguan canal, or a caral al Correspondence of the Eagle.) and of civilizing development. Their at any other point on the isthmus, withwithout our seeking has come upon us be forever open and free. It is also bewe should lose all the presige of the
splendid triumph and should shortfice all
that we have gained as its precinus fault.

Tota treaty was arranged between Sec-In the prosecution of this policy of com-mercial expansion the next great efer is the principals, and she manifested that the development of a merchant marion, fact by signing the treaty. Possibly the fact that the first news of the success of work upon which we have entered we the streams to reach an agreement in must exery our products in our own this important subject came from Lon-

> ecessity of a policy of protection on behalf of American shipping, and said in conclusion: "We have only one of two our growth, limit our productions, bank our fires and stop or spindles, currell our There may be some cost in this occan-wide extension, but is there not greater can citizens. Freeling this might have cost of loss in a naralyzing restriction.
>
> There may be some perpletities in this been done without soday's treaty, for the There may be some perpletities in this olicy of commercial expension, but are there not greater perplexities and dispers in a policy of industrial confraction? And just as this imperative necessity inforescent undreamed-of it is not shoot We are eriven by humanity into a wer crushing blow by toking the Philippines; we are planted at once at the very threehold of the new and premiting market to recilie to ofthe Orient; we are able through the women today. sudden and marvelous increase of American influence, to demmand the open door in China; and immediately one of the great equiets we need is brought within tion, can begitate at the policy before us? our commerce we shall carry civilies dom and aspiration, and the Afferican to refer the matter to the committee of came, which has been the synonym of foreign relations before taking that step. strength and power in the Dast, will be. The comments of senators upon the trea-

DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE Continue Their Assaults I pon the

Mr. Smith then spoke of wherein the supremany of America lies. He toid of the facts califficial their assaults on the supremany of America lies. He toid of the facts of the special debate spon the diplomatic product. He spoke of cont. tended and consular appropriately but to the demand of the consular propriate but to the demand of the consular propriate but to the demand of the consular propriate but to the demand of the consulting of the Claylon-Businers of the consulting of the claylon-Businers of the fact that the United Blates is the che country which supplies to the fact that the United Blates is the che country which supplies to the country which supplies to the claylon fact that the fa

Wichita, Tuesday, February 6, 1900

Canal-Digging Is Uncle Sam's Monopoly.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Abrogated Without Anything to Pay for It.

ENGLAND IS GRUMBLING

Becar se of Inability to Drive & Theifty Bargain .- Treaty Goes so Senate for Action.

Vashington, Feb. 5.-The Hay-Paumoe-As treaty, amendatory of the Claytonfalwer treaty relative to the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, was signed at time, owing to the necessity of comparing the two drafts, there was little formality about the ceremony, and a convention own commerce. That is a vital question States at least, of the mosa far-reaching for American statesmanship and the importance and value, came into being for American statesmansing and the oppor-tunity have come, and it we are true to ourselves, we shall gain the triple crown of agriculture, industrial and commercial honorary attache of the Brillsh embassy, upremacy."

and prospective son-in-law of Lord
Then, after relating the senderful Paunsefote; Sidney Smith, chief of the Then, after relating the spacety for diplomatic bureau, and William Gwynn, developing land, turning out products and the faithful and discreet messenger to creating supplies, he asks this question: the department of state, who placed the "What, then, are we too do? Are we to sends upon the convention, as he has uprestrict production? Are we to rifn mills and factory on reduced time, with the necessary sequences of lower wages, smaller profits and wide descondent. Or are we to provide for this element of the treaty carefully, to insure their continually expanding out put by sup- lifently, which work was performed by plementing our own vast but unequal Mears Smith and Bromley. Then the measure of consumption with new out- signing took place, Secretary Hay ataschheasane of consumption and how a signing took peace, secretary rape lets and markets? Under this stress and ing his signature first to the copy of the in this rivalry the other great nations are treaty which is to be retained by the struggling for empire and making oppor-tunities for trade. The United Stries has exchange of ratification. Messas Smith

door in China. There we find the great- treaty to the White House, when the letest potential new market ir. the world. her of transmistal was signed by the pres-The accomplishment of the spen door in Ident so that the treaty could be discussed with the consent and piedge of all patched at once to the United States the great hations, and without the necessity of entering into any peritorial divisions. The letter of sity of entering into any peritorial divisions are transmittal was purely formal, simply ion, is the greatest of all recent achieve- commending the treaty to the smaller ments of diplomacy. It secures for the without entering upon any agreement to

the great outlets which our industrial su-premacy and our enormous producing ch-pacity require. And that achievement is that courtesy to the senate obliged him the great and magnificent fruit of our to remain stient until the senate likely setriumph at Manifa and our possession of moved the seal of confidence from the the Philippines. I do not dwell upon the convention. So that all that is now say nothing of the optortunity which is amends the Chayton-Bulwer treaty of 1856 offered in their own fertility and their in such manner that Great Britain yields were far beyond our wildest dreams two curity of the capital invested. It is unyears ago. If we were to faiter in the deretood that the United States continues policy we have undertaken. If we were upon their to shrink from the responsibility which pointralization of the conal, which shall neutralization of the conal, which shall neutralization of the conal.

proceed at more with the emetruetion of the inthusian canal unfettered by any ob-ligations toward Creat British gave that citizens of other nations the use of the and, desiring to amend it, resorted to the mly honorable means, in its judgm

veture for the minable concess United States may choose to The new treaty was received by separe today and was real to executive committee on foreign relations, moved to make the treaty public, on it was a subty after hearing it read were favorable. It was mid to allow the Multad States My of the canal was guaranteed as was

HOW JOHN BULL LOOKS AT IT No Price Stipulated, but John Will